



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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### AUTUMNAL GALES.

The following are some of the particulars of the late autumnal gales which have exhibited some of the calamities of the last days—for the Lord walks on the wings of the wind when he pours out his wrath.

From the New Orleans Tropic of Oct. 16.

### HURRICANE AT HAVANA.

Great Loss of Life and Property—Destruction of Woods, Crops, &c.

The brig *Empressario* arrived here yesterday from Havana, bringing letters and papers to the 9th instant, by which we have received full accounts of a most disastrous hurricane that passed over the Island of Cuba on the 4th and 5th instant.

So far as heard from, the devastation appears to have extended over the Island far and wide, and the next intelligence must bring us accounts of many more disasters, both by sea and land, than we have yet heard. The loss of property has been enormous; the loss of life, though it has been considerable, we are astonished that it is no greater.

The barometer, during the storm fell five inches—something never before known within the tropics.

SUNDAY, October 6, 1844.

When we wrote an article this morning, we had not seen but a small part of the ravages of the hurricane. Now that we have traversed the whole city—now that our eyes have beheld innumerable ruins—now that we have heard with horror the relation of a thousand disasters—a thousand scenes of desolation occurring in the short space of 11 hours—we suppress our feelings to paint the effect of this torture, without a parallel in the history of Cuba. Most sad indeed is this relation to us, and were it not to satisfy the public mind, we would beg to be excused. But knowing that the reality is never so horrible as the exaggerated picture which fear and exultation forces upon public anxiety, we will seek to calm the excited emotions of the community. We do not wish to infer from this, that our sad review will be wholly exact or complete. At this early hour it is impossible to obtain positive information of the extent of suffering. The public authorities for the city and port are actively engaged in the inquiry, and in the method of repairing them as far as possible. Those most interested do not know their losses with any degree of certainty. Therefore, our sketch will be complete, provisionally; but we shall *ad interim* write new facts, information and dates, complete and rectify it, should it be requisite.

The 4th of October—as we have already said, a day of such sad memory—it rained continually and abundantly. At first, the wind was light and scanty from the S. E. Afterwards it blew with more force from due east until evening, when nature fell to almost a complete calm—a prelude to a grand tragedy that was soon to be enacted. At 8 p. m. it began to blow and rain with force; at 9 the wind was tempestuous; at 10, a hurricane—increasing in strength during the whole night, and continuing thus until 10 a. m. Then imperceptibly it began to lull. At meridian, much diminished, and diminishing all the evening. During that unfortunate night and morning the hurricane traversed three fourths of the compass, and with such sudden variations, that the dangers, especially in the bay, were aggravated, rendering all efforts heroically employed for the salvation of the lost vessels, null.

During this night of terror, tribulation filled the heart of this tranquil city. At 1 p. m. commenced the demolition of houses, enclosures, trees, doors and windows, and to such extent that it would be difficult to find within our whole extensive population, within and without the city walls, a single house that has not suffered, and been injured more or less. Night interminable! To the clamor of destruction which resounded in the ele-

ments, the cries of the victims, the voices of sufferers, the tears of the unfortunate, and the prayers of the faithful, were added.

The long desired for dawn of day at length arrived, but not with it a termination of the general anguish, which increased as the feeble rays of light illuminated as with the torch of death this picture of destruction; for in truth it was between the hours of 6 and 8 that the hurricane effected its greatest ravages. During that day almost every establishment remained closed; the streets and squares were deserted; the distribution of the daily supplies for the city were retarded till late in the afternoon. In the markets there was nothing—no milk, meat or provisions of any kind. When the hurricane was over, the city continued to present the appearance of a place bombarded and sacked. Doors and windows that remained, were found shut, and only through sections of the doors and windows (loopholes) might a face be seen anxiously watching to learn if the war of the elements was over. Wherever the eye was cast, we saw rubbish, boughs and trunks of trees, spouts window-frames, houses propped up, windows and doors forced out, turrets broken, walls demolished and habitations overflowed. The spectacle which the wharves of Caballeria, San Francisco and the Machina presented, especially the latter, is indescribable, most horrible and most desolate. At the first, the vessels moored there striking against each other, had their ribs broken. At the second, more than ten schooners went to pieces, and passage boats and launches broken, with masts and spars, boxes and barrels, were under the wharf. At the Machina, were seen likewise a multitude of small vessels destroyed, injured and abandoned. The gate of the wharf was forced down, and the great mast of the Machina fell, and in its fall destroyed part of the houses which were there. At the Fish market there has also been havoc—one of its towers ruined—all the launches that were near it, were thrown up on the shore or in the sewers. In front of the Fish market, against the curiel of Valdez, and over against the city walls, a brig loaded with charcoal has been driven, and directing the eye towards the Punta, three or four more vessels are seen. The picture is sad from this point—vessels dismantled in the channel—others lost on Casa Blanca, Triscornia and Regla and even as far up the harbor as Talapiedra.

We have already said that the Tenglado, or shed on the wharf of Caballeria, is completely down. In its fall three victims lost their lives—two whites and one black. The new shed in front of the Custom House has suffered damage likewise—the planks of the wharfs broken up. In Regla the damages are considerable, as much in the town as the wharves. The Plaza de Toros half destroyed, and many houses fallen. In Guanabacoa, we are informed, that more than 30 houses are ruined. In the Cerro many houses and enclosures are down. In Puentes—we do not know what has happened in this picturesque place. The bridge of Mordazo has disappeared.

In Havana we have heard of three stone and mortar houses almost ruined and it is rare to find one that has not suffered partially. The greater part of the city lamps have gone to pieces. The top ornaments of the Government House have been transported, as if by magic, to a great distance. The stately palm trees of Santa Clara were torn up by the roots, and their beautiful leaves thrown by the wind into the street.

In the street O'Reilly, No. 108, a chamber, or upper story, was blown down, injuring considerably a mulatto carpenter and a boy who slept there. At present we do not know of any more personal accidents within the city walls.

Outside of the walls, as was to be expected, was the greatest destruction. The sentry-boxes were carried a great distance and torn into chips; the lamps torn from their hangings and utterly destroyed. Opposite the Pillar of India many houses have fallen; the balconies that extended to Cienfuegos street, and many others, no longer exist. The *Compa del Mar* (Parade Ground) on the south and west side, has lost a great part of its iron railing and pillars, which fell from the force of the wind and the trees blown against them. All the arches and gateways have lost the trophies and inscriptions which adorned them. The great House of Aldama—that castle—

that palace, built bomb proof—has suffered; one of its balconies, facing the north, was twisted away by the wind! The Plaza de Vapor, on its north side, is without a single excuse for a door. The Alameda is all blown down—all there is a level.

The American ship *Ebro*, which sailed from New Orleans for Havre, was wrecked on the point of Salado, near to this port. Crew all saved—vessel a total wreck.

The Spanish brig *Zaragonzo*, which sailed on the 4th, was lost on the rocks of Bauta, westward of this port, and totally lost. Captain and crew (with the exception of three) saved.

The vessels of war injured are—frigate Isabel 2d, injured slightly. Frigate Cortes, parted cable and drifted in among the merchant vessels, and injured both them and herself—in the gale of the 2d she ran about of the City, and carried away her jibboom and royal mast and yard. St. Amer Congress, lost a boat and had her chimney blown down. The *Bazan* suffered in her side, upperworks and low. The brig *Liberty* suffered only inside. The schooner *Infanta*, uninjured. Transports lost a boat. The *Pontón Marie* lost her masts. The brig *Trauco* lost her cambouse and boat injured.

The American vessels in this harbor have all suffered more or less, from \$200 to \$2000. The schooner *Mary Shields*, *Patel*, of Savannah, was the most exposed during the storm. She is injured as much, if not more, than any other American vessel.

From Matanzas.—In Matanzas the hurricane commenced on the 4th, and continued with scarcely any intermission, until night. A great many dwellings, masts and sugar houses are blown down, and there is scarcely a roof in the place that has escaped the effects of the gale.

Yesterday morning the rivers of San Juan and Yanuri were swollen to a degree never before seen, carrying every thing they met before them, and as some of the edifices on their margins were blown down, the rush of waters finished what the gale had left. The supposed amount of sugar lost in these buildings on the margins, is 3,000 boxes. The store houses of Messrs. Domingo Aldama and Julian Alfonso, being very strongly built, escaped destruction.

The loss of lives is said to consist of five lanceros, victims of the fall of their barracks, two women and one man (white) killed; two negroes drowned in the Ojo. Many more would have perished had it not been for the strenuous efforts of many persons—who, on horse back, placed their lives in danger, to save their fellow-beings who remained in their dwellings too long to be saved on foot.

In the bay of Matanzas, the damages have indeed been great—the only vessel which has escaped without any injury, is the Spanish brig *Sabia*, bound to Bremen with 651 boxes of sugar on board. The American brig *Maria Teresa*, which was loading for London, cut her masts away, saving by this means her vessel from going on shore. The barque *Ann Louisa*, Captain Snow, of Boston, was thrown upon the rocks, but this morning she is floating again, having suffered much.

The steamer *Cardenas*, and the American ship *Washington*, are entirely lost. The damage, which is universally felt, is great, incalculable, and the information from the country is most heart-rending. Every thing, canes, plants, vegetable, &c., have all suffered.

From parts we continue to receive accounts of the terrible storm. In San Antonio de Baños a great many houses have fallen. The theatre and the tower of the church are ruined. It is said that three or four lives are lost—one of them, a youth of twelve years crushed by the falling walls. In the district or county of Canon, seven leagues from Havana, the hurricane has made great destruction of houses, windows and trees. A letter from that place says that the town of Wajay is wholly blown down, excepting the church curiel and three stores, in which the neighbors took refuge. This town consisted of 62 houses, some of stone, but most of wood and plaster.

On the coffee estate Destino, the negro houses have disappeared, and the dwelling is much shattered. On the *Columbo* estate the houses are ruined, and not a plant, nor shrub, tree or fruit of any kind is left. From Santiago de las Vegas they write that the tempestuous winds were death and destruction for the space of 48 hours, beginning at 9 p. m. of the 4th, and throwing to considerable distances doors, windows, balconies, plasters of the churches, door windows and hutters of the colleges, barracks and court houses, and in private dwellings throwing down walls, unroofing buildings, &c. &c. At every four corners of a square the winds formed whirlwinds and torn up trees by their roots and branches. The loss of life in this district I am happy to say is only one.

In the small town of San Antonio Chiquito, scarcely a house stands, and on the estate of Misericordia, all was thrown

down, killing three negroes and wounding six others.

On the coffee estate Candlarin, 8 miles from Batabano, the hurricane was felt with as great force as in Havana. All the houses of ordinary construction, many of stone and mortar, are down. The dwellings have suffered much. The winds have thrown all down except the coffee bushes, and they are much injured.

P. S.—The Spanish Correo is advised to sail for Cadiz on the 9th inst.

The Captain General has decreed that in consequence of the effect of the hurricane, the persons who own wood houses injured by the storm, may repair them with wood, if they are too poor to build with stone and mortar. This decree has made the Captain General very popular among all classes. He has likewise decreed that boards, planks, window-frames, shutters, and all kind of wood for building houses, may enter free of duty. The same liberty (free of duty) for six months beginning to-day, upon corn and corn-meal, beans, potatoes, rice, sweet potatoes, plantains. Also some other minor regulations advantageous to the people.

### GREAT GALE OFF THE SOUTH-EAST COAST.

Our New Orleans papers furnish us with additional particulars of the great gale off the southern coast, in which many vessels, a large amount of property and many lives were lost. The details are derived from the "Light of the Reef," published at Key West, on the 9th inst.—*St. Louis Republic*.

The gale commenced on the 4th inst., and lasted eighteen hours. On the 5th before the gale had reached its height, the U. S. revenue cutter *Vigilant* dropped her anchors and was driven to sea where, with the exception of two seamen, all were lost. The officers and crew of the *Vigilant* consisted of W. B. G. Taylor, commander; Wm. G. Taylor, Lieutenant; Mr. Cooper of Hingham, Mass., 21 Lieut.; six seamen, and the cook and cabin boy, slaves, belonging to Capt. Taylor; Mr. Robert Cooper, one of the Louisiana pilots, and two of the negroes who deserted with the pilot boat from the *Ballize*, were on board. J. C. Johnson, pilot, belonging to the *Vigilant*, and Mr. Robert T. Armistead, of New Orleans, (passenger,) were providentially ashore, and saved.

[This vessel—as we learn from accounts received by the eastern mail yesterday—was captured; and Michael Driscoll and Henry Hoyt, the two women saved, caught hold of a small canoe, which got loose from the vessel while bottom up. They remained their hold for two days and nights the sea continually breaking over them. They were taken off by the ship *Island*, from New Orleans for London, nearly speechless and quite exhausted.]

Schooner *Hudson*, Captain Millen of New York, recently from Washington, D. C., drove to sea with two anchors dragging, in the early part of the gale, about 10 A. M., and is supposed to be lost with all on board, viz: Ambrose Cooper, passenger from St. Augustine; James Millen, (the captain), of New Orleans; William Millard, mate, of the eastern shore of Virginia; John Saunders, Englishman, and A. Thompson, Norwegian, crew and owners. The four owners of the schooner were lately petty officers on board the *Columbus*, 71, and had employed their savings in the purchase and fitting out of their vessel, purposing for freighting and passage on the coast.

Ship *Atlantic*, Mallet, from Liverpool for New Orleans, went ashore on Cay's Ford reef on the morning of the 4th inst. Same day, the gale increasing, cut away her masts; she then got into deep water, when her cabin parted and she struck on the rocks. Part of the cargo, consisting of dry goods and hardware, were saved and brought to Key West. The crew and passengers had also arrived there. Ship reported to have bigged.

### GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

On the night of the 18th, a dreadful storm visited Lake Erie. The Advertiser (Buffalo) states that the amount of property is immense, and the loss of life is awful. The Cincinnati Gazette received the following letter from a correspondent at Buffalo:

BUFFALO, Oct. 19—10 o'clock, A. M.

Messrs. Editors: It is my painful duty to give you a few of the particulars of the hard at gale that ever visited this section of the country: \$300,000 will not cover the loss of property in this city.

At about half past eleven last night the gale commenced blowing from the north-west most violently. It kept increasing from that time until about 4 o'clock. The iron U. S. steamer *Chaunquay*, Bunker Hill and *Columbus*, with several canal boats, were driven from the harbor and cast ashore; some below the south pier, and some in the bay. The *Chaunquay* Indian Queen and schooner *Ashland* were driven on shore, in attempting to make the pier. The Com-

modore Perry came in at 12 o'clock, in a shocking condition. She was almost crippled. She did a great deal of damage to boats and vessels while landing at the dock. The steamers *St. Louis*, *Julia Palmer* and *Robert Fulton* left last evening at 7 o'clock for the upper Lakes. The *St. Louis* was driven back to Black Rock this morning. The *Julia Palmer* was driven back also; but after making several attempts to get into the harbor, was beached up into the bay, where she has laid since 7 this morning. She threw 15 horses overboard; 12 of them got on shore. The *Fulton* has not been heard from. It is supposed that she has gone to the bottom. The whole dock, from one end to the other, is completely ruined. The south pier, which was supposed would stand anything has been swept away. Seneca street, below Michigan street, is one heap of ruins. Canal boats, small houses, furniture, lumber, cord-wood, &c. &c., a confused mass! Two girls' domestics, were drowned in their beds at Huffy's Hotel. A woman was drowned in her bed on Washington street.

At 9 o'clock, there were 32 dead bodies in the court house; since that time several more have been found. I have been informed that 50 will not cover the number. Buildings, innumerable are blown down in all quarters of the city. The water ran from 4 to 5 feet in the warehouses on the docks; the roofs of a great number of them are torn off. The new cotton factory sustained a very heavy loss. An innumerable quantity of furniture of all descriptions has been taken from the beach this morning belonging to the steamer *De Witt Clinton*. It is ascertained that she is lost. The steamer *G. W. Dale* lies across Ohio street, in a shocking condition. A horse swam into the harbor this morning and was saved. It is impossible to tell where he came from.

10 1/2 o'clock—I have just been informed that 18 more bodies have been brought to the court house. I have also been informed by the agent of the *Julia Palmer*, that she had at least 500 passengers on board. She is the opposition boat it is reported that a steamboat went ashore this morning a few miles above the city. The wind for the last hour has been increasing. It is impossible for me to give a list of the different sufferers. Last night the streets were filled with men, women and children, running in all directions.

Yours, in haste, J. W. P.

The Rochester Democrat of Monday says:

Our city was visited on Friday night with the severest gale ever known in this section. The weather for two or three days previously, had been moderate, cool and rainy. Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Friday night, the wind sprang up freshly from the South-East and increasing suddenly to the South West, in a short time it blew a perfect hurricane, exciting general alarm throughout the city.

The gable end of the new block now erecting on the corner of St. Paul and Main streets fell with a tremendous crash upon the store adjoining, occupied by S. L. & J. H. Brewster, crushing the roof and carrying all the floors and goods in a mass to the cellar. The destruction was almost complete, the building being totally gutted, with the exception of a few feet of floor in front. Mr. J. H. Brewster was sleeping in the front part of the second story, and escaped in a miraculous manner. The falling mass carried away part of the bed on which he was sleeping, leaving no way of escape except through the front window.

The roof of the Frankfort Market was lifted off in a mass and deposited in the river.

We have heard of no other material damage, except the destruction of balconies and signs, and the prostration of shade trees and fences. The awnings on the business streets were all torn to tatters.

We have, however, to record political "comens" enough to last Amos Kendall till after election.—The Hickory and Ash poles in this city, number together, some 125—all of which "suffered some." The tall Ash on the corner of Buffalo and State streets lost its top-mast in the gale. Several of the minor Hickory and Ash poles lie prostrate, their banners trailing in the dust, as Amos would say; and those which survived the gale lay at an angle but perpendicular. An Ash pole in Frankfort, in its fall drew up a tree by the roots to which it was fastened. The wind paid but little respect to pity for it demolished about an equal number of political emblems, and gave them all an oblique leaning from Texas. The steamer suspended from the head of the canal, in front of the Lock-Pole head quarters, disappeared entirely, and the pole in front of the "Possum Pen" reared itself upon the roof of that building. A Clay flag on Exchange street, wound itself around a "hone-saw," made of tin on a Hickory opus, and both axed off together, to parts unknown. We hope Amos will not fail to record

these portentous facts with proper relations.

From the country we hear of no damage, except the general prostration of trees and fences. We fear that before our paper goes to press, on Monday morning, we shall have to record many disasters on the Lakes.

### ANOTHER HURRICANE—LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

We learn from the Western Explorer, printed at Independence, in Jackson County, that a destructive hurricane visited that section of the State about 9 o'clock of the night of the 25th. Its effects were lamentably disastrous. That paper says:—

It came across the prairie, and the first we heard of its effects, was at the division, three miles from Westport, which it injured considerably, from whence it passed over our country in a north-east direction, striking the river about half mile above Wayne city, at C. N. Hill's mill, and have heard of its keeping down the river for some miles, but as yet we have not heard where it commenced nor where it ended. It varied from five to seven hundred yards in width, and pursued a straight direction.

We give the following list of the killed and wounded.

M. S. McGill, Livingston, killed; Mrs. Stone, do, Mr. Kerr had three children killed, and himself greatly wounded; Miss Mary Middleton and Dr. Martin's son, near Westport, were killed. A stranger who had been moving a family to Patto, and encamped opposite Owen's landing, was found dead, his wagon blown entirely away. Thomas Heiges had all his houses and furniture blown off, and several of his family badly crippled. Samuel Lambert, houses &c., gone, wife and another person badly injured. J. Bond, houses &c., blown off. I. King, do. Mrs. Higgins, do, and herself badly crippled. Mrs. Ragn, do, and herself and negro man crippled. Calvin McCoy, do, and several of his family crippled. Dr. Martin, do. Mrs. Buckhart, do. Thomas Smith, do. C. N. Hill's steam saw mill, roof blown off, grist mill and houses blown entirely away—damage about \$1200.

We have heard of several others killed and wounded, and much more property injured, but do not know the particulars. We have no idea that the half has been told, or yet heard of the loss of lives and destruction of property, occasioned by this awful tornado.

### The Mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople.

In entering this most celebrated of the Turkish mosques the *tout ensemble* of the interior is somewhat less imposing than the exterior induces us to believe, and this is owing, in the greatest measure, to the disproportionate smallness of the dome, the diameter of which is 115, while its height does not exceed 20 feet. There are in the interior a vast number of columns of white granite, of porphyry, and the temple dedicated to the sun by the Aurelian, and the same number of green marble from the temple of Ephesus, as well as many others, the spoils of various heathen temples. The floor of the mosque is covered with beautiful carpets, and the ornaments throughout are of great richness. In different quarters of the mosque are small raised pulpits, where darvishes or learned doctors explain the Koran, and each has his own particular audience. The mosque being so without pews or seats of any kind, seems so vast, that though it is really inferior in size to St. Peter's or St. Paul's in the visitor's eye, it surprises him. The verdant columns, the galleries, colonnades, stairs, and interior, are all of marble, the beauty of which exceeds all description. The roof is of a cemented mosaic, which is decayed in some places. —*Polytechnic Review*.

### French English.—"Vat a ver comical language de Anglais is"

said a French gentleman the other evening at table. "Do you think so?" "Oui, ver drill. I vill tell you. I wanted to see Angland; ver good. I got de passport. I arrived at Dovers. I was ver much hungry. I looked in my dictionary for 'potage,' potage soup, sope. 'Madame,' said I, 'some sope if you please.' In one minute his lady beckoned me. I vent vid har to the chambre. 'Dis is sope,' said she, 'and de vater.' 'Pardon, madame, not savon, but sope. 'Well sure, dis is sope.' 'Parbleau, Madame le sope, sope, comprenez vous?' 'This is sope.' 'Dat sope! dat potage! madame. I am not one unbecille, one fool; I want de sope, not one lump of savon sope, madame.' But she wouldnt understand; and so, sare, I vashed my hands vid the savon and vent to bed. De hands wer ver clean ut for want of de sope de stomach was ver empty!"

The real estate of Trinity Church, N. Y., is valued at \$5,000,000 of dollars.

## Foreign News

## 8 DAYS LATER.

By the Great Western which left Liverpool on the 12th Oct., we have our files of foreign papers as usual, and although they are barren as to any thing that would interest us, still we extract a few items:

## ENGLAND.

King Philippe was visiting the Queen, other matters remained as at our last address.

## IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell's tour from Dublin to Derry has been a triumphal progress. In his carriage rode Mr. John O'Connell and Miss Staunton; and Mr. Daniel O'Connell, junior, travelling by the mail, overtook the party at Limerick, and proceeded in company with them. At every town the houses were decorated with evergreens and triumphal arches spanned the streets; inscriptions being hung up here and there, such as "Remember the 30th of May," "The glorious triumph of the 7th September," "Denham, Cottingham, and Campbell," and the like. At several points of his progress addresses of welcome and congratulation were presented.

## SWEDEN.

A great frost had inundated many places in Sweden.

## INDIA.

Sir Henry Hardinge arrived at Calcutta at eight o'clock on the evening of the 23d July, and was immediately sworn in to his high office.

Prior to his departure, Lord Ellenborough was entertained, publicly, by the officers of the army at Calcutta, and then declared that his chief regret on quitting India arose from his separation from the military service, which he highly prized. He embarked on the 1st of August, on board the steamer Tennessee, and immediately started for Suva. A subscription was in progress for the erection of some testimonial of respect to him.

The mutiny of the 6th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, which has been repressed by the decided measures of General Hunter, had produced the most stringent proceedings on the part of Sir Charles Napier, the Governor of Seinde. The colors were taken from the regiment, and the trial of the forty ringleaders of the mutiny was going on with the greatest care.

A small expedition, sent to attack a fort called Harnore, thirty-six miles northwest of Khanghaur, had been obliged, by the great heat, to retreat back to Khanghaur.

The news from the Punjab represents that country as a prey to anarchy and confusion, and the lowest intrigues of an assassination and plunder by the chiefs. The shikhs hate the British Indian Government, and it is feared that, however pacific may be Sir Henry Hardinge's inclinations, he will be forced into war.

The rulers of Cabul, Candahar, and are described as acting with more unanimity than ever known before, and Herra Singh, notwithstanding the difficulties of his Government, is eager to side with and to be supported by those chieftains.

The arrival in Bombay of Sir Henry Pottinger, from China, has been the signal for great rejoicing. He was welcomed with addresses, and dinners, balls, &c. The Chamber of Commerce presented an address, to which his excellency returned a most remarkable answer, in which the late proceedings and negotiations in China are reviewed.

Sir Henry Pottinger embarked, at Bombay, on the 27th of August, on his return to Europe.

## CHINA.

The news from China does not come down later than the 21st of June, and was brought to Bombay by the steamer Driver, on board of which Sir H. Pottinger arrived there. The visit of the French frigate Alcandre, to Chusan and Shanghai, had occasioned much excitement among the Chinese along the coast, so that it was considered eminently desirable that a strong naval force should be kept in the north for the protection of British life and property against the outbreaks of the mob. The American and French men-of-war Brandywine, St. Louis, Cleopatra, and Alcandre had arrived almost simultaneously in the Chinese waters.

At Canton, the populace continued very unruly, manifesting on every occasion that presented itself, a spirit of extreme discontent at the presence of foreigners. An arrow, as a windvane, had been placed on the top of the United States flag-staff, and great umbrage was taken at this by the Chinese; on what ground is not explained. On the 6th of May the American Consul, Mr. Forbes, caused the obnoxious weathercock to be removed. While a party of sailors were engaged in this riot commenced among the rabble, some of whom pushed themselves into the square and threatened mischief. A placard was, shortly afterwards, issued by the gentry strongly recommending the maintenance of good feeling. Intelligence, of the 17th, from Canton is contained in private letters of the last named date. The mob had broken into the square of the American factory, on the afternoon of the 17th, and endeavored to pull down the United States flag. They were resisted, and a Chinaman, who turned out to be an innocent and unconcerned shopkeeper, was shot. At ten, P. M., the Chinese soldiers made their appearance and cleared the square. The populace continued in

a state of great excitement, and Canton was placarded with threatening notices that the factories would be attacked and burned. The Chinese authorities appear to have no authority whatever over the mob, and it seems to be thought that, unless some strong and decided measures are taken by us, there will be no safety for either life or property at Canton.

## EGYPT.

Lord Ellenborough arrived at Cairo on the 19th September, and immediately proceeded on board the steamer Geyser, by which he was to sail, on the following day, for Marseilles.

Mr. H. Bourne, of the London Post-office, had arrived at Alexandria, for the purpose of definitively settling the treaty between the British Government and the Pacha relative to the transit of the mails. The details were kept secret.

## GREECE.

King Otto opened the session of the Chambers, in person, on the 10th of September. His speech was conciliatory in tone, and promised useful measures. The first anniversary of the revolution of the 15th September was celebrated with all the solemnity of a national fête. The King and Queen attended a solemn thanksgiving in the principal church; the whole of the troops were under arms; and, in the evening, the city was illuminated. All passed off quietly.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

IMPORTANT. By the brig Cohony, 50 days from Rio Grande, we learn that war is declared by Brazil against the Argentine republic, through the intervention of General Paz. 10,000 troops passed through Rio Grande, on their way to Montevideo. The immediate and total destruction of Oribe's forces is anticipated, and the port of Montevideo will be thrown open and trade again renewed. It is supposed that Brazil will not be satisfied with the destruction of the blockade; but continue to the entire overthrow of Rosas. More troops were daily expected from the north with Paz at their head.

## CUBA.

Ports opened for supplies. A letter to a commercial house in New Orleans states, that in consequence of the destruction caused by the late disastrous storm on the 4th instant, the following articles will be admitted free of duty during the ensuing six months: viz: boards, planks, shingles, and every description of building lumber; also—rice, corn, cornmeal, beans, potatoes. The same paper adds, that the damage produced by the storm to buildings, fruit trees, rice, corn, cane, and coffee, is immense, though it was not possible to make any estimate of the extent to which the ensuing crops were injured.

## MEXICO.

Vera Cruz dates to the 30th Sept. have reached us via N. Orleans and Havana. The remaining 104 Texan prisoners, that were confined in the Castle Perote, were released on the 16th ult., and are looked for at N. Orleans by the cutter Woodbury. Great joy is expressed at the event.

Santa Anna had obtained leave of absence from the chambers, for a season, and left the capital on the 12th Sept. for his residence at Mango de Clivo. Gen. Canalejo, who reached San Louis de Potosi on the 17th, and took command of the army operations against Texas, on the following day was summoned to return to the capital which he reached the 19th, and immediately entered upon the duties of provisional president, during the absence of the president.

The N. O. Pelayne says: "In no portion of the news received by the way of Havana do we find any mention made of the preparations against Texas, nor do we learn that the chambers have taken any further steps towards raising the \$4,000,000 voted for the war. From the retirement, however temporary, of Santa Anna, and the recall of Canalejo, we are more and more convinced that the president sees the hopelessness of a contest with the republic of the Lone Star."

## TEXAS.

President Houston's reply to Gen. Wall's manifesto, announcing the recommencement of hostilities in the Galveston Civilian of the 27th ult.

It is dated Washington, (Texas) July 29th, 1844, and is cuttingly caustic. After rebuking the insolent hero of San Jacinto for his want of diplomatic courtesy in not making his address or communication through the proper channel, the secretary of state, he refers to the indignation expressed by Santa Anna at what he calls the perfidy of the Texan government, disapproving of the acts of the Texan commissioners.

Protestant Episcopal Convention.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of the 19th ult., says: The House of Bishops is still in session, engaged, as we learn, in an investigation of the affairs of the General Theological Seminary.

The following is the action of the House upon a subject of great importance in this Diocese: "Sentence of Suspension passed upon the Right Reverend Henry Utick Onderdonk, Doctor in Divinity by the House of Bishops, in General Convention assembled October 21st, 1844."

"The Right Reverend Henry Utick Onderdonk, Doctor in Divinity, having acknowledged himself the cause of reproach and injury to the Church, and having submitted himself to the judgment of the House of Bishops, in General Convention assembled, the said House does hereby adjudge that the said Henry Utick Onderdonk, Doctor in Divinity, be suspended from all public exercise in the offices and functions of the sacred ministry, and in particular from all exercises

whosoever of the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God; and does accordingly so suspend the said Henry Utick Onderdonk, Doctor in Divinity, and declared him suspended, from and after this 21st day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, from all public exercise of the offices and functions of the said ministry, and from all exercise whatsoever of the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

PHILANDER CHASE, Sen. Bishop.  
O' The Right Rev. Henry Utick Onderdonk, Doctor IN Divinity. Oh you! Lord—or Physician heal thyself!

## THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13, 1844.

## DELAY.

Our paper has been delayed beyond its proper time, for want of paper.—The bad state of navigation, &c., has been the cause.

## TRADES' MEETING.

On Tuesday evening the Masonic Hall was filled with a meeting of the various trades of this city; and was addressed by John Taylor Esq., Alderman Spencer, Gen. Young, and others. The drift of their discourses were to go ahead and carry out the project of uniting and building up Nauvoo by its own mechanical and manual labor.

Mr. Taylor said, "that we can manufacture every thing that is necessary for us to use or wear, by uniting our industry and means; for labor is wealth and power; if we will only carry it out. There is no speculation in it, we want to carry it out on matter of fact principle." &c.

Mr. Spencer said, "that it was to the interest of every Latter-day Saint to use their influence, (both pecuniary and in labor), and to come forward and assist to build us all up as one—to secure to us a home, a resting place from the impending storm that is gathering to burst over the world. We are identified as one—we must support one another." &c.

Gen. Young said, "we can eventually produce a reaction and bring back some of the money that has been going away from us at the time. The only thing is to get even, and we can compete with eastern manufacturers." &c.

A letter was read by John Taylor Esq., from a gentleman of Peterboro, N. H., by the name of Livingston, relative to building a factory here; and a committee consisting of Messrs. Scofield, Repsher, and Adams, were appointed to answer said communication, and make arrangements for the erection of a suitable building for said factory.

Adjourned till Tuesday next, at 6 o'clock P. M.

The smoky days—or, as some say, "Indian Summer," have given the farmer an excellent chance to prepare for winter. The weather is, dry, and, for the most part, warm, giving the extensive prairies of the west time to dry, and burn, and smoke, while the Indians hunt. So it is self evident that the "poor Indian" can make smoky days, while Jonathan, John Bull, and Saint Cloud, can do little more than smoke a cigar, or snuff up their noses at the Dutchman's pipe. As the old chief once said "heap of practice on fire make smoke, keep."

Wit of the World.—The wit manifested by all the leading societies, which make up what is commonly called "the world," exhibits itself the farthest in the distance of the present age. The temperance party comes out with cold water calender; the jolly crew with a "comic," so faintly pictured, that the devil himself, in his most gracious and sanctified meditations, could not help laughing at the oddities of some body. Next comes a democrat, a whig, and by the powers of John Calvin, the Presbyterian, the Crocker, and so on we may say—all sort of Alimances. Now all we have to say is, so long as "gawking" looks ahead, it is to be hoped that Almanacs will calculate during this year, what may be expected next year; but if every new kind is a true sign of this "speckled bird's" age, in all sobriety, as it was in the days of Noah, we should think all the clean beasts and fowls were aboard, and that the "creeping things" had begun to come on.

## ANCIENT WRITING.

It gratifies the curious, to see curious things; and so we for once take a moment's time to lay before our readers a specimen of ancient writing about two hundred years old. Having no arbitrary characters to correspond with the manuscript, we have to imitate with letters as near as we can. Soon after printing commenced in English with a small over it meant "that," we with e after it meant "which," and so of many other words. Him, with a colon after it meant "himself;" teach; teaching, &c.

There are 74 octavo pages in the manuscript finely written. It was a sermon of the Reverend Thomas Kimberly, and bears date, "March 2, 1636, at Honey in Ware," Conn.

A treatise of the teaching of the Spirit.—An Assay to remove a bar that stops zealous men from embracing the everlasting covenant with full assurance of their interest & perseverance in grace to the possession of glory; & occasions differed am. brethren, we conceive to be that they see not their need of God who is the fountain of life, & in whose light we see light. Psal. 36:9.

1. Some zealous ones see not the need they stand in of the freedoms of the fathers love as that wot we they cannot be saved. Eph. 2: 4, 7, & whereas we stand in such need of grace, that if he do not freely extend his favour to us wot xps; of any worth in us either for or repent: so moral obduracy: we cannot be justified in his sight. Rom. 3: 20. Psal. 139: 12.

If a man read his heart, poure out tears, & se

hims; to hearing, redding, meditatio, be at cost for minist; & ordina; & gieth much to ye poore, if a man attaine to a row mounings if desires, affect, of love & peace, course of resolutions, plenty of gifts &c. yett all this is of no worth to make a man right: before God;

So that unless he doe freely for his owne name sake set his love on man, he is jill dee death & condemnation: but this they see not, & go they doe justifie them: in their owne right & submit not to count all losse, & by donne as lost ones, and wait for life in gods right: freely by grace extended to them. Rom. 10: 2, 3.

## From the Illinois State Register.

Warren, Nov., 1st, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—I send you a plate with an engraved likeness of T. C. Sharp, Editor of the Warsaw Signal, and one of the supposed murderers of Jo Smith. He has made himself somewhat notorious in our county as one of the chief agitators of the Anti-Mormon humbug. He it is who invents and publishes all the lies about Mormon stealing; Mormon murders; Mormon adulteries; spiritual wives and fanatics; for the purpose of exciting the people to riot and murder. This same Sharp was once an Anti-Masonic editor in the western part of New York. He it was who invented the name of "Jack Mason" for all such persons who refused to take part in the Anti-Masonic humbug of that day. He has transferred himself to Hancock, settled at Warsaw; and made himself the organ of a gang of low lot speculators there, who are afraid that Nauvoo is about to fill off their town, and render their speculations abortive. As a wit, he is most brilliant achievement here. As a wit, he is most brilliant achievement here. As a wit, he is most brilliant achievement here.

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point and shows that we rule the water as well as Britain:

The St. Mary, sloop of war, was launched from the navy yard Washington on the 24th inst. It is said the St. Mary is ordered for the Mediterranean, under Commander J. L. Saunders.

The Portsmouth, new sloop of war, is preparing for sea at Portsmouth, N. H.—It is said under Commander Montgomery, she will go out to relieve the Saratoga on the coast of Africa. Capt. Skinner will go in her to take command of the squadron on the coast.

The James Town, sloop of war, is to be fitted out and will sail in November, to be the flag ship of the African Squadron.

The Dale sloop of war at New York, is also to be fitted out for the coast of Africa.

Mediterranean Squadron.—A late London paper states that Com. Smith, with the U. States squadron, was at Malta on the 25th Sept. on which day Lord Ellenborough reached there in the steam frigate Geyser.

The Plymouth U. S. sloop of war arrived at Constantinople on 13th Augt. and was at Malta on the 15th Sept.

The Fairfield sloop of war arrived at Malta on the 11th Sept. from Palermo, Tunis, and Tripoli.

The Erie store ship, Lieut. Dulce, has gone up to Norfolk navy yard.

The Oregon U. S. brig, Lieut. Johanson, sailed from N. Y. on the 21st inst. for Chagres, via Carthagena.

The Fulmar, sloop of war, reached Pensacola on 9th inst. from Norfolk, via Vera Cruz, where she landed Gov. Shannon the American minister to Mexico.

Chinese Squadron.—The American and French men of war Brandywine, St. Louis, Cleopatra, and Alcandre, have arrived almost simultaneously in the Chinese waters.

The U. S. steamer Union, Commander Bell, reached Pensacola on the 10th inst. from Vera Cruz, Texas. One of her boilers is so injured as to prevent her proceeding to Vera Cruz, to which she was bound with Mr. Duff Green.

The Pioneer U. S. brig Commander Shaw, arrived at Hampton Roads on the 11th inst. in 58 days from Rio de Janeiro, bringing home seamen—whose time of service had expired.

The Raritan U. S. frigate, at Bahia about the 6th ult. and was expected at Pernambuco on the 12th.

The French Navy. The Courier Français says that there are now building in the French dock-yards, 23 ships of the line, 19 frigates, 2 brigs, 3 schooners, 10 transports, and 24 steamers, with power varying from 80 to 550.

Another Mormon Book.—We have omitted to notice as a convenient pocket companion,—"Evidences in proof of the Book of Mormon, being a divinely inspired Record, written by the forefathers of the natives whom we call Indians, who are a remnant of the Tribe of Joseph, and hid up in the earth, but come forth in fulfillment of prophecy for the gathering of Israel and the re-establishing of the kingdom of God upon the earth. Together with all the objections commonly urged against it, answered and refuted.—To which is added a proclamation and warning to the Gentiles who inhabit America. By Charles Thompson, Minister of the Gospel."

These books can be had at the printing office, or of the author. He that writes a line in favor of truth does more than he that rules a nation.

Moh Law in England.—JAMES COCKBURN BELAMY, the lawyer who was lately tried in London for the murder of his young and beautiful wife, has been in danger of his life from the state of popular feeling in the vicinity where the parties lived previous to their visit to London.—On his return to the north of England, so firm was the conviction of his guilt, and so strong the feeling against him, that the shop-keepers refused to sell him articles of food. He was burnt in effigy, and his house pulled down, and he himself only escaped the roughest treatment by hiding in a cornfield. He has been obliged to leave the neighborhood.

Mobbing, is as "catching" as the small pox. The old world, we perceive, has taken the "natural way"—and if she is not very sick,—then all signs fail while the wicked rule.

## THE POTATO ROT.

A writer in the Banzer Whig attributes the prevalent disease among potatoes to the old age of the varieties, which are most affected by it. He says:—"I have been formerly struck with this truth, that where the potatoe has been attacked with the rot, it has been confined, with few exceptions, to those varieties which have been propagated the longest, while those which have been recently introduced from the natural seed, are as fair as a milk maid's cheek. The fact is, that most varieties are actually dying with old age, and like the hard winter which hastens the old man to his tomb, so the pest season has been rife with all the elements necessary to quicken these principles of decay; as we have been visited with almost every extreme to which our sickle climate is subject."

So far as the observation of the writer has extended, the Chenango variety, which has been cultivated by farmers for

a long series of years, has been most affected by the disease. The English whites, and long reds have not suffered so much, because they have less constitutional defects, but these "have, for some years, shown strong symptoms of decay."

An intelligent farmer of our acquaintance corroborates the opinion advanced in the above paragraph, attributing the disease to the constant replanting of the same seed. He says the distemper has become so fatal in its consequences in some of the Eastern States that the farmers call it the potato cholera. The farmers of Nova Scotia, who shipped large quantities of this root to Boston during the past season, have long been acquainted with the disease and call it the rot. It seems to pervade particular farms; and sometimes appears in the stalk like rust long before the potatoe has arrived at maturity, and on cutting open the young root, the disease will be found to exhibit itself in black-spots throughout the inside of it. At other times the distemper will appear after the potatoe has been harvested and buried or put into the cellar. The first indication of the disease which the farmer receives will be from an offensive smell arising from their decomposition. His only resource then is to remove them as soon as possible, as the distemper in few infects the whole body, no matter how large it may be. The progress of this distemper among the potatoe in Nova Scotia seems to have been somewhat singular. It would break out suddenly and spread from farm to farm and cellar to cellar, lingering a few years and then entirely disappearing for a time. The farmers supposed the epidemic was located somewhere about the premises resorted to while washing and cleansing their sellers but to no effect. At length the evil was discovered to be as stated above, in the continual replanting of the same seed.

Like all other plants, the potatoe finally degenerates and runs out. The Nova Scotians now plant the balls and thus procure new seed, which during the second year arrives at maturity and full size. Seed thus procured is proof against the rot and by this practice they were enabled to furnish seed potatoes to some of our New-England farmers for last Spring's planting.

The distemper with this indispensable plant seems not to be confined to this side the Atlantic, but has long been known to the people of Ireland, whose potato-eating propensities are so proverbial. From a gentleman from that country we learn that in 1816, the apple potato, which for several years previous was the favorite and most excellent of the many species then in existence in that country, exhibited symptoms of decay not unlike those already spoken of, and ceased to be a reliable portion not only of the stock of the emigrant, but was seldom purchased for the more immediate use of the table. The result was that the farmers discontinued its cultivation, unwilling to lose their time and labor on seed which could no longer sustain the reputation of the stock; and this is still the custom there. It would hence appear that, either unable or indisposed to inquire into the cause and nature of the decay, they come at once to the root of the evil by rejecting the diseased seed altogether. On the subject of potatoes, Irish authority is not so very bad.—N. Y. Tribune.

67 The present generation exps the climax for finding out reasons for every thing, only its own corruptions,—that even if it be murder, is justified. Why not give God the glory, and acknowledge that a disease had been sent among potatoes? The Lord creates good and the Lord creates evil; yes, is there evil in the city and the Lord has not done it? If reasons were as plenty as black berries the judgement of God outweighs them all. What a solemn reflection comes to the contemplative mind, when he looks back upon the self-sufficiency of passed generations, as well as the present. The men of renown before the flood; the builders of Babel; the Thebians; the Babylonians; the Jews—where are they? Echo says where! Oh ye! oh ye! who speculate on the knowledge, power and judgements of God, know this, that the people and potatoes are struck with a rot, that will eventually consume them, as fire does dry wood in an oven.

The Last Century of Duelling.—(From 'A Chapter on Duelling,' in Frazer's Magazine for May, 1840.) From the beginning of the reign of George III. to the present moment, it appears that upwards of two hundred leading duels have taken place, including, of course, four hundred principals and as many seconds. In three of these, both combatants were killed, in the others about eighty were killed, and about one hundred and twenty were wounded, one half of which number were desperately, and the other half slightly hurt. It is estimated that in duels one-fifth part is killed, one-half, more or less severely wounded. Rather more than twenty trials in all have occurred, in which some were found guilty of manslaughter and four of murder. Two were justly hanged, and the others too mercifully imprisoned. In the catalogue of duellists, are found the names of York, Norfolk, Richmond, Shelburne, Macartney, Townsend, Exmouth, Talbot, Lauderdale, Lonsdale, Malden, Camelford, Paget, Castlereagh, Belgrave, Pitt, Fox, Sheridan, Canning, Tierney, Burdett, Wellington, Londonderry, &c.; and after these a prodigious number of play actors,

lawyers, clerks, shop apprentices, butlers, and a few dustmen.

What a picture of human depravity! What a monument of corruption!! What a solemn warning to men of principle to beware!!! Suppose that some of our most renowned moralists should finish the picture by adding a list of American *Duelists*. They would embellish the bloody ground work with the names of a Burr, a Clinton, a Jackson, a Decatur, a Clay, with here and there a lesser speck of dust—showing their brethren of the 'Red bud' and 'fire fly,' that on land and sea, and from the President down to the patriot of the penknife, we too were, *vis et amicitia*, gentlemen of HONOR!

**Dreadful Loss of Life near Sunderland, England.**—Accounts from Sunderland give an account of an explosion in a coal pit at Haswell colliery, about ten miles from Sunderland, which has caused the destruction of ninety-six human beings! It is said that at the time of the accident there were a hundred persons in the pit, and that only three or four had been saved.

**Further Particulars.**—This calamity appears to have been more dreadful than we first anticipated. The number of men in the pit at the time of the explosion was nearly 150. Only one man, it is said, has escaped alive uninjured. Upward of 100 dead bodies have already been brought to the bank. It is utterly impossible to describe the dreadful anguish of the surviving relatives.

One man was found unscathed, with his cap in his mouth; he had probably placed it there in order to prevent the foul air getting into his mouth.

Several had their fingers closed in each other, and pressing on their mouths. Fifteen putters (boys and young men employed in taking the coals from the hewers to the bottom of the shaft) were in one lump—all clasped together. They had their clothes on prepared to ascend. When working they are nearly naked.

The state of the relatives beggars all description. Each cottage had its dead father or brother, or both.

Three men at the bottom of the shaft were saved; the shock was so great that the roof near them had fallen down and so blocked up the passage as to stop the further progress of the bad air. These men thus providentially rescued were the first who brought the intelligence to the bank; the explosion was not heard by those outside the pit. The men who asked the cause of the dreadful accident say that the state of the pit must have been known to some persons; but it does not appear that any complaints had been previously made.

One boy had his bones sticking out of his thigh; many had their bones broken, some very much scorched, while others, to all external appearances, were uninjured. The 'after damp' is generally fatal to those who escape the immediate effect of the explosion.

The three men saved are John Thompson, wagon wayman; John Hall, hewer; and—Conns. putter. These three were at the bottom of the shaft when the explosion occurred.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

CITY OF NAUVOO, Ill., Sept. 14, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—I chose to take a route, by land from Quincy to this place, and left on the morning of the 12th, in a wagon with a pair of horses which I had chartered for the purpose. The first 12 or 15 miles of the route towards Warsaw is the most beautiful undulating prairie, and of superior capabilities for farming. There are a few miles of country somewhat broken into ridges and ravines, covered with timber, scarcely settled with people from Tennessee and Kentucky, with a sprinkling of natives of New England. There is very little appearance of enterprise or improvement on this part of the way; there are two small hamlets of very little consequence, called Bear Creek and Lima; we also passed Bear Creek, a stream perhaps as large as Mill River, in Springfield. Seeing a sign over a log cabin, of *Cake and Beer*, I went in, and notwithstanding the unpromising appearances outside, the interior was arranged with the utmost neatness, and the cake and beer which the lady of the house gave me was excellent. I certainly shall lay no claims for shrewdness in promptly making up my mind that she was a Yankee. Mrs. Jackson told me she was a native of Rutland County, Vermont. Her husband was a house joiner, and was at work a few miles on the way to Warsaw. I had no difficulty in making up my mind, from her remarks, that they had made an almost fatal mistake in leaving the green hills of their native State, for, of the comforts they left behind them, scarcely one could be found here. I have much reason to believe that this was one of thousands of instances of persons who would return with alacrity to the places they have left, if it was in their power. After passing over 6 or 8 miles of level prairie, I arrived at Warsaw at 1 o'clock. Warsaw like Quincy is built on a high bluff, and approaches the Mississippi by a road of a very steep grade. It is a place of considerable business, but is indifferently built.

You will remember that Warsaw was the scene of much excitement and alarm during a part of the time of the troubles with the Mormons in Nauvoo, and particularly after the assassination of Joseph and Hyrum Smith in the Carthage jail. There was considerable reason for alarm, for if the Mormons had not been quieted by the assurance of Gov. Ford that the guilty murderers should be

brought to justice, they would most probably have taken the matter into their own hands, and there was no force available under the control of the Governor. This could have prevailed against the well-organized and well-armed Nauvoo Legion. A boat arriving while I was stopping, for dinner, I dismissed my 'land craft,' and took passage to Nauvoo by water. I arrived here about sunset, and located myself at the 'Mansion House,' kept by Joe Smith up to the time of his death, and by his widow until a week past. It is now kept by Mr. William Marks, (a leading Mormon.) Mrs. Smith having moved into a very commodious house on the opposite side of the street.

Designing to make the best of the short time I could remain here, I immediately informed Mr. Marks that I was a stranger from 'Yankee land,' visiting Nauvoo for the purpose of learning every thing about the place and the people that circumstances would allow, and that he would lay me under great obligations if he would give me in the first place a horse and carriage and driver, to see what I could of the city, and the Temple now building, and after that to answer all my questions which he might not consider impertinent.

Mr. Marks very readily expressed a willingness to aid me in my enquiries, and instead of sending his son, went with me himself.

At about the dusk of the evening was rapidly coming on, I soon saw that I was in a city. I had not before by any means acquired an adequate idea of the extent and population of the city of Nauvoo, nor of the size, style, and superior workmanship of the Temple, so far as it is advanced, but determined to look at the whole by day light. I returned to the Hotel.

I was introduced during the evening to Mrs. Joseph Smith Senior, Mother of Joe, and talked with her unreservedly of the affairs of the Mormons, and of the horrors which resulted in the death of two self-chosen sons, on whom she had for a long time leaned for support. Mrs. Smith was born in Montague, Mass., is 63 years old, and her maiden name was Lucy Maik.

Her father kept for several years the tavern in Montague, known afterwards as the 'Gunn Tavern,' and afterwards kept public house in Keene, N. H. She, also for a time, before her marriage, lived with a relation in South Hadley, and when she found that I was familiar with the place where she had lived a half a century ago, she expressed great satisfaction, and made many enquiries about persons, some of whom are now living. I gave her all the information in my power, and she became so engaged that she was unwilling to suspend her conversation when it became time to retire for the night.

This morning, Mr. Marks took his horse and wagon quite early, and carried me again to the Temple, and quite to the rear of the city. I saw and talked with the Architect, who showed me all the drawings and plans of the Temple, and explained them as much as I had time to spare. I also saw and conversed with several of the workmen, and particularly with the stone-cutters and sculptors, and mounted the ladder and went on to the topmost part where they were laying the walls, and after all, I do not feel competent to give you an intelligible description, but will do the best I can.

I will in the first place say that the ground plot has no rival for beauty and eligibility for the site of a city in any other town on the Mississippi river, and I have seen no spot that resembles it near as much as the ground on which the city of Washington is built. The river at the northern end takes a sweep, and by the time it gets to the lower part of the city, it describes an ellipse. The river, which at alluvial part embraces perhaps one-third of the city, contains the principal part of the stores and the most of the public houses. This embraces Main street, which is a broad avenue 1 1/2 miles long, and several parallel streets, and others crossing them at right angles. The city then rises an easy grade to the level of the prairies, say 150 feet above the river. On this elevation the Temple is situated and shows to the very best advantage; back of this city still extends at least a mile, and the whole comprises an area of perhaps 4 square miles. You will not suppose that all this ground is compactly built upon, yet it is nearly as closely built as the great city I am comparing it with, and I like that may be called a 'city of distances'—with this difference—that at the rate the city of Nauvoo has progressed for five years past, it will very soon go ahead of its 'illustrious predecessor' in the number and compactness of its population. The buildings are in general well built, a good portion of brick or stone; some of them are capacious and costly.

The Temple is situated relatively much as the City Hall is in Washington, and is a magnificent structure, so far as it is advanced. It is 123 feet long, 38 feet wide, and the walls 57 feet high. The materials are white line stone which are quarried on their own ground within a convenient distance. There are 30 pilasters projecting about 15 inches from the walls, the bases of which are wrought to represent the rising moon in its first quarter, and the capitals which measured 5 feet high and 6 feet wide at the top, represent the meridian sun, the whole executed in the most elaborate style, and indeed, the workmanship throughout is as well done as any thing in the United States. I speak with confidence, for I have seen and examined all the best specimens of stone cutting and masonry in this country. There are to be circular windows between each pilaster and midway between the upper and lower story windows, so finished as to represent stars. The whole is to be surmounted by a splendid dome. In the basement is the baptismal font, 18 feet long by 10 feet wide, standing on the backs of 12 oxen—4 looking south, 4 north, 2 east and 2 west.—These are very handsomely carved of wood. I should not have known the nature of the material, if some lawless rascals had not defaced them by breaking off parts of the horns, &c. Two of the walls are now up for the roof, and the work is going on with great vigor. There are on the Temple and at the quarry 140 men employed, besides numerous teams.

Mr. William Weeks, a native of Martha's Vineyard, is the architect, from whose kindness I had most of the statements I have made.

Nauvoo contains 10,000 inhabitants and has an organized military force of 4,000 armed men. There have been within a year at least 12,000 people residing within the city.

I have a mass of facts in relation to the ceremonies of the Mormons and their history; also some circumstances in relation to the war that have not been made public, which, if I can get time to arrange, I will give you.

Truly Yours, S.

**Fatal Affair.**—We were shown a private letter yesterday from a gentleman in Arkansas, to a friend in this city, in which it is stated that a Mr. Pickard, well known in this city, and his son a young man about 21 years of age, were killed in an affray on the 16th inst., at Miller's Bluffs, on the Ouachita river, Arkansas. Mr. P. had been engaged in business for some time at Miller's Bluffs. He had been for many years a Commissioner of one of the wards of the Municipality, and was a veteran of '14-'15. We will probably get the particulars of this unfortunate affair in a few days.

[New Orleans Pic.]

The New York True Sun says: We understand that a sale of India shawls, on the 24th, by Messrs. Foster & Livingston, several shawls sold as high as \$650 and \$800; others at \$400, \$300, &c.

The *Courier Francais* states that the hopes entertained as to the cutting of the isthmus of Panama cannot be realized. M. Garella has found that the isthmus lies between the two oceans, not merely to the height of ten yards above the level of the sea, as was stated, but to 125 yards, so that instead of a single trench, a canal with 60 locks would be required.

Translators are certainly great bunglers. It is now made evident, by the example of the Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, that the passage in Scripture which has heretofore been rendered 'a little wine for the stomach's sake,' should read in English 'a good deal of brandy for the stomach's sake.'—[N. Orleans Crescent.]

A horse forty-two years old.—This horse owned by O. Mauran, of 72 Wall st., New York, is a great curiosity. Mr. Mauran drives him into the city almost daily from Staten Island, and he can now travel a mile in less than four minutes. He is active, and eats hay as well as ever. The oldest horse on record in the British Museum was 52 years. This is believed to be the oldest horse in the United States.

A dray was driven to the store of S. F. Filley, on Wednesday evening, soon after dark, and a load of twenty-five pigs of lead was taken from a pile near the door and carried off. The thief has not been discovered.—*Republican.*

**Church Burning.**—The Catholic Church at Guilford, Canada, has been burned down. The *Hamilton Journal*, a Radical paper, says, that it was burned intentionally by Orangemen in revenge for the celebrating the reversal of O'Connell's sentence. The *Journal* offers not a shadow of proof of this atrocious charge.

Hon. Anson Jones is thought to be chosen President of Texas.

**COMMUNICATIONS.**

To the Editor.—Sir: Permit a stranger to say a word or two in favor of your pleasant city. I learn from your people much that never gets abroad. First, instead of broils and contentions, jarrings and strife, as some who have gone out from among you, are trying to make the world believe, you are all peace, almost a Millennium; in fact I never saw so great a union.

Second, instead of Gen. Smith's widow, (Emma) being cut off from the church, she is as good standing as she ever was, and ministers to strangers, the same noble disposition.

Thirdly, The church seems more united since the death of Gen. Smith, than when I was here last year. Your 'union' is almost a miracle; and there seems to be a spirit thrilling through the bosoms of all Nauvoo—let also tongues say what they may, we will carry out Joseph Smith's measures, in union, now and forever. 'If you do, God is with you.'

Yours respectfully,

PHILADELPHIA.

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.**

At the last meeting of the City Council, among other business the following ordinances were published:

**AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS AND OTHER PURPOSES.**

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Nauvoo, that if any person shall sell or give away or dispose of, to be drunk in this city in less quantities than one gallon, any spirituous or intoxicating drink or liquors, except in cases of sickness, they shall pay a fine for each and every offence, of not less than twenty five, and not more than four hundred dollars to be tried before the Mayor.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained that all ordinances or parts of ordinances, or private grants concerning spirituous and other liquors, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained that if any person shall be convicted before the Mayor, of drunkenness in this city, he, she, or they shall be fined twenty dollars.—This fine may be paid in labor upon the public street's or other public works of this city, at the discretion of the Mayor.

This ordinance to be in force from and after its passage.

Passed Nov. 9th, 1844.

DANIEL SPENCER, Mayor.

W. Richards, Recorder.

**AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING A SLAUGHTER HOUSE IN NAUVOO.**

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Nauvoo, that Newel K. Whitney and George Miller, are hereby authorized to use the barn and yard of P. P. Pratt, for the purpose of slaughtering cattle, hogs, and other animals for supplying the Temple hands and the city with meat, until the first of April next.

Sec. 2. This ordinance to be in force from and after its passage.

Passed Nov. 9th, 1844.

DANIEL SPENCER, Mayor.

W. Richards, Recorder.

**NOTICE.**

On Wednesday the 20th instant, A. W. Babbit Esq. will deliver a lecture at early candle light at the Masonic Hall, on the Origin and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.—Admission free.

An adjourned meeting of the Library and Institute, will be held on Monday the 18th instant, over Ivin's brick store, when important business will be transacted. All the stockholders having books, will be pleased to return them to the Library.

AMASA LYMAN, Chairman.

ALBERT CARRINGTON, Secretary.

**COMMUNICATED.**

**DIED.**—On the 14th of September 1844, at the residence of Nathaniel Marston, in Olena, Henderson county Illinois—a stranger by the name of Rufus Wright. He had been to Nauvoo, and was on his return to the State of New York. He said he had a brother in Oneida county by the name of Moses Wright; also, a son in Rochester by the name of John.

NATHANIEL MARSTON.

At Macedonia, Oct. 23d, after an illness of 3 months, of pulmonary consumption; Eliza Antoinette, daughter of Joseph E. and Harriet Johnson.—aged 11 months and six days.

**WISTAK'S BALSAM**

**THE GREAT REMEDY**

**FOR CONSUMPTION & liver complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, croup in children, whooping cough, pains or weakness of the Breasts, Chronic coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary organs.**

**NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.**

A purely vegetable and highly approved compound preparation of *Prunus Virginiana* or 'wild Cherry Bark,' approved by the College of Pharmacy, recommended by the Medical Faculty, and universally acknowledged the most valuable Family Medicine ever discovered.

**No Quackery!—No Deception!**

The Physician may boast of his skill in many diseases, the Quack may puff his wonderful cures, but of all the remedies ever discovered for the diagnosis of the Pulmonary Organs, it is universally admitted that nothing has ever proved as successful as that unrivalled medicine—*Dr. Wistar's Balsam of wild Cherry*, which has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever recorded in the history of Medicine.

**Read what it has done!**

**A Surprising Cure.**—Mrs. Martha Wilson, a poor but highly respectable member of the Methodist Church, was

also afflicted with Consumption in its worst forms, and considered by all her friends, past recovery. A bottle of this Balsam was presented to her, which relieved her immediately. This circumstance being made known to the members of the church, the purchased several bottles for her which relieved her entirely. The same society have purchased over FORTY bottles for persons in indigent circumstances, and positively assert it has not been used in a single instance where it has not given surprising relief. We, the undersigned, members of the Dorbin Benevolent Society of the Methodist church have examined the above statement of Mrs. Wilson's case, hereby certify it is in all respects true, and earnestly recommend Dr. Wistar's remedy to all who are afflicted.

GEO. MILLER, ELIZABETH JACOBS, THOMAS COOMBS, MARY GARDNER.

All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benj. Phelps 76 Chesnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office.

Nov 13-29-3m

**BENJAMIN PHELPS,**  
No. 76 Chesnut Street,  
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,  
WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL THE

**BEST FAMILY MEDICINES,**

OFFERS to Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines:

Wistar's balsam of wild cherry  
Rev. I. Covert's balm of life  
Hampshire's Pile ointment  
Dr. Williamson's pain soother  
Bristle's rheumatic liniment and pills  
Sappington's pills  
Dr. Starkweather's hepatic elixir  
Dr. Hasted's magnetic remedies  
Bristle's sarsaparilla  
Fridley's tetter ointment  
Fahnestock's vermifuge  
Jew David's or Hebrew plaster  
Dr. Hasted's briak pills

Nov 13-29-3m

From the St. Louis Price Current.

**SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.**

Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1844

from to

Wheat—per lb. 7 8

Pot. 9 10

Peas, 14 00 16 00

Collins, 12 00 14 00

Others, 12 00 14 00

Bagging—Mo. per yard, 12 00 14 00

Bale Rope Mo. per lb. 4 00 5 00

Reenax—per lb. 4 00 5 00

Castor Beans—per bushel, 70 75

Sperm, 30 33

Tallow—Mould, 8 8

Dipped, 7 8

Stearine, 20 20

Coal—per ton, 14 00 16 00

Lehigh, 16 00 18 00

Pittsburgh—per bushel, 16 00 18 00

Missouri and Illinois, 5 7

Coffee—per lb. 13 15

Java, 7 7

Havana, 7 7

Rio, 6 6

St. Domingo, 7 7

Logwood, 12 12

Chocolate—No. 1, 13 15

No. 2, 12 14

Copper—per lb. 25 30

Brass, 25 30

Shrading, 43 00

Bottom, 43 00

Flats, 12 14

Cordage—per lb. 12 14

Manilla, 2 25

Tarred Rope, 1 75

Red Corda, Manilla, per dozen, 1 75

Hemp, 1 75

Plough Lines, 75 1 00

Cotton—per lb. 19 20

Pittsburgh, 19 20

Common, 19 20

Domestic—per yard, 7 10

Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8, 6 11

4-4 and 6-4, 6 11

Bleached Shirtings, 3-4 and 7-8, 7 11

4-4 and 6-4, 8 11

Brown Drillings, 11 14

Burlaps, 10 13

Brown Lowel Oza bags, 9 11

Virginia, 11 15

Tickings, 3-4 and 4-4, 11 15

Settles, 55 65

Kentucky Jeans, 55 65

Cotton Cheecs, 9 14

Blue Drillings, 9 12

Mixed summer Stuffs, 12 25

Dye Stuffs, 15 20

Madder, per lb. 4 0

Logwood, 1 25

Indigo, Sp. ceroon, 1 25

Coppers, 24 3

Camwood, per lb. 9 10

Fustic, 4 00

Drugs & Medicines, 22 22

Ginseng, per lb. 5 8

Saleratus, Western, 0 5

Eastern, 0 5

Alum, per lb. 25 27

Quinine, per oz. 5 6

Brimstone, 6 0

Epsom Salts, 7 0

Powder Sulphur, 25 28

Cream Tartar, 37 50

Turkey Opium, 1 25

Campior, 42 00

Gum Arabic, 22 25

Liquorice Paste, 5 0

Salt Soda, 21 22

Flour, Meal &c. 4 00

Country, 4 00

City Mills, 4 00

Rye, 2 75

Cornmeal, per bushel, 45 51

Fruits, 87 1 00

Apples, green, per bushel, 1 25

dried, per bbl., 1 25

Peaches dried, per bushel, 18 20

Almonds, a. a. per lb., 2 40

Raisins, M. S. per box, 2 37

H. N. C., 0 00

Prunes, per lb., 11 12

Currents, Zante, 16 18

Figs, per drum, 0 00

Lemons, p. r. box, 0 00

Pears & Peaches, 1 00

Buffalo, per robe, 12 22

Dear shaves, per lb., 10 18

Red and Blue, in hair, 5 12

Gray, 2 00

Beaver, 2 00

Otter, per skin, 6 12

Muskat, 12 50

## Foreign News

From the New York Tribune.  
FROM CANTON DIRECT.

The ship Robert Fulton, Capt. Drinker, arrived yesterday from Canton in 127 days. We extract from the Hong Kong Register the following items:

An ordinance has been passed to protect destitute seamen and other persons in the colony of Hong Kong, and to prevent masters of merchant vessels and others from leaving seamen and other persons in a destitute state in the colony, under a penalty of \$1,000 for each offence.

The Robert Fulton touched at St. Helena, but there was nothing of any interest there. The ship Cynthia was in Port; she reports having seen the wreck of the ship Gondolier in the Straits of Faslas.

**CHINESE PRINTING.**—The Chinese have always done their printing on the stereotype system, never using separate types. The Register in relation to this subject says:

Whether the Chinese will ever abandon their stereotype system and adopt that of movable types, is an interesting question. They are, it is true, exceedingly tenacious of old habits and customs. Yet we have seen with astonishment, during the period in which they were for the first time brought in contact with European improvements in the art of war, that they manifested the most eager desire to adopt them. They have learned more in the art of engineering and casting cannon, in this short space of time, and have learnt it more practically and more cheerfully, than the Turks have permitted themselves to learn in a century. We cannot therefore but augur important changes from the friendly intercourse which is likely to grow up between the most ingenious and the most industrious of Asia, and the European mind. The stationary character which has so long marked the people of China, there is every reason to believe will be broken up, by the contemplation of European models of excellence, and we think that many years will not elapse before the Chinese adopt the European mode of printing, and set their skillful artists to cut punches on steel, which shall surpass in beauty every thing that the Europeans have yet been able to achieve. Possibly within less than a quarter of a century, Canton may have its Wilson and Figgins and Caslon, and forms of type may become as much an article of traffic in the Empire as they are in England.

## SPAIN.

The elections have terminated. The general results are not yet known, but it is believed they would be entirely favorable to the Moderados. In the capital the deputies and senators of that party had been returned, and by larger numbers than ever before recorded their votes for candidates. If the statement of the Opposition can be depended on, this is not difficult to be accounted for without supposing the popularity of the Government. They say that the Ministry made up the electoral lists as they pleased, put on persons who would vote for them without regarding qualifications, and striking off all persons likely to record adverse suffrages.

In some of the provincial elections the Carlists have been successful—at Salamanca, Segovia, and other places—and at many other elections have run the Moderados very close. This display of their numbers appears both to have surprised and alarmed the Government, and a force of 7000 men, under General Villalonga, which was at one time destined for the invasion of Morocco, has been ordered to march for Navarre to keep the Carlists in check.

The Progressists scarcely appear to have taken any part in the elections. At Barcelona only 700 votes were recorded for Narvaez, the highest candidate—a proof either that public feeling was suppressed by military force, or that the electoral lists were reduced to a mere nullity. This is a dangerous, as it shows how deep rooted must be the discontent of a large proportion of the Spanish population.

## ITALY.

The imperial family of Austria has gone to reside for a time at Trieste—probably to watch over affairs at Italy, and especially at Rome, where the sovereign Pontiff, deaf to the advice of Austria, Naples, and Tuscany, refuses all concession to that popular discontent which displays itself in perpetual conspiracy against his government.

The attempt made by the Italian revolutionists who had taken refuge at Malta and in Corfu, to enroll bands of adventurers in Albania, in order to organize an other expedition against the Roman States, had, we hear, completely failed.

Marshall Sebastiani has gone to Venice to watch the movements of the Duc de Bordeaux, who had arrived there on the 23rd of August. He had received divers well known French legitimists, who had repaired to that city to attend him in that part of his progress through Europe. He had also distinguished himself in swimming, having several times passed without resting, from the Mole to Lido, a distance of three miles.

## SWEDEN.

Popular disturbances have been occasioned by the rejection of the measure of reform recently discussed in the Diet; and there were riots on the 28 and 29th of August.

## TAHITI.

Additional information has been received from the South Seas—all of a melancholy nature, but widely differing in detail. The *Paris Moniteur* of Wednesday contained the following account:

The government have received the following intelligence from Tahiti, of the date of April 24th:—After having vainly endeavored to bring back to their obedience the rebels who made the attack at Taravan, Governor Bruat went out to meet them at Mahahana, where they had made themselves entrenched, defended by 3000 men, and three pieces of cannon. On the 17th, Governor Bruat landed with 441 men of all arms. The redoubts were taken with the bayonet, the enemy having 102 men killed, their colors taken from them, and their cannon spiked. The next day we destroyed their works, and carried away their arms and ammunition. On our side we have to lament the loss of two officers—M. Naudet, ensign de vaisseau, and M. Seignette, of the artillery. We had besides fifty-two men wounded.

## VALUABLE INVENTION.

The following account of a new machine for cutting, or rather gathering wheat, which has just been invented in Australia, is very curious, and the results may be most important. It is communicated by Governor Grey, of South Australia, to the Royal Society of England, under the date of Dec. 13, 1843. He says:

The colony continues to prosper; and the only event which has created any sensation is the complete success which has attended the operations of a newly-invented reaping machine, invented in the colony. This machine reaps, thrashes, and winnows, all at the same time, and this at the rate of nearly an acre an hour, the machine requiring to be attended by two men, and to be pushed by two horses. The corn is at once taken from the machine (which stopped for the purpose when it is filled) and put into bags for exportation. The only sum charged for this operation is 10s per acre; the sowing, saving of corn, time, and labor, and, consequently, of expense, is very great. The inventor of the machine anticipates that next year the whole of these operations will cost much less than 10s per acre. I have seen the machine at work, and was quite satisfied as to its success. You will say—but we shall soon make such a machine in England when the principle is known. It is, however, based upon a peculiarity in this climate, and could, I think, only succeed in a similar very dry climate. I must now give you a description of this invention. It is something like a cart pushed forward with two horses, instead of being drawn. In front of the machine is a very large steel comb, which is pushed forward and seizes the straw of the wheat, as an ordinary comb seizes hair. As the machine is moved forward, the straw is by the motion drawn through the comb until the head, or the part containing the grain, is caught in the comb and dragged towards the mouth of the machine. From the peculiar dryness of this climate the wheat sheds very easily—that is, the corn or grain falls very readily out of the husk; indeed so much so, that when it can not be reaped here in the usual manner without considerable loss from shedding. As soon, therefore, as the head of the wheat is caught in the comb, the grain is as it were, combed out, and falls down the comb to the mouth of the machine. That part of the head of the wheat which does not get through (which is too fine to admit it, until the grain has fallen out) is ultimately dragged up to the mouth of the machine, where it is knocked off by an apparatus like that of the ordinary flailing machine; whilst the rapid advance of the machine creates a strong draft, by aid of which the corn is winnowed. The straw is left standing. So much of it as is required for manure, &c., is mown, and the remainder is burnt.

The machine, though perhaps not applicable to the gathering of grain in a damp climate like that of Great Britain, must be quite as applicable in Canada, the United States, South Africa, and other dry countries, as in Australia, and if it answers the expectations formed of it, it will overcome the only difficulty that exists in growing wheat to almost any extent in those countries—that is, the difficulty of cutting, carting, and preparing it for the market.

The earlier operations of wheat growing, namely, ploughing and sowing, may be performed by very few hands, and at a trifling cost, but to cut and secure a great breadth of wheat in the short time that elapses between the ripening and the shedding of the grain, has hitherto been next to impossible in countries where hands are few and labor dear, and when got in, the cost of thrashing and preparing for the market, has, in general, run away with all the profit of growing. If wheat can be gathered and thrashed in dry climates at a cost of 10s an acre, which is not more than 3d or 4d a bushel on the abundant crops grown in virgin soils, there is no limit to its cultivation in such countries as Australia, South Africa, British and Independent America, or even in the hot and dry countries on the shores of the Mediterranean.—*Liverpool Times.*

**Latest From the River Plate.**—We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. W. S. Wadge, of the brig Amazon, at this port from Buenos Ayres, for the following information:

The Amazon left Buenos Ayres on the 10th of August. Hides were high, and the supplies of the article from the ports on the North side of the River Plate were cut off almost entirely in consequence of the cattle having been driven back into the interior by Rivera's troops to prevent supplies from reaching Oribe's army which still maintained its position outside of Montevideo.

On the 1st of August the Flour that had

been in bond at Buenos Ayres was allowed to be exported to all ports not in possession of the enemy, on payment of 12 per cent. transit duty.

About 15,000 bbls. of American Flour which had been locked up for about a year, were sold at about \$4, silver, and exported to Banda Oriental and all places on the river Uruguay and Parana, but none admitted for consumption at Buenos Ayres. This amount of Flour, although sold and of bad quality, will diminish the demand for new arrivals.

Almiral Brown, who has been commanding the Argentine Squadron, has retired, and Capt. Anthony Pull, a native of Spain, has been appointed in his place with the rank of Commodore. It is understood to be the intention of the Argentine Government to declare the port of Montevideo to be under strict blockade by sea, which must accelerate its fall. This measure will much interfere with American Commerce, as the principal articles landed there now are flour and provisions of the production of the United States, for which there is no demand at Buenos Ayres. Vessels ordered off must, therefore, make losing voyages.

The army of the city of Montevideo was in a very weak state. Gen. Piz was the only General in whom any confidence could be placed, had proceeded to Rio de Janeiro with the hope of procuring assistance from Brazil, which, however, is very improbable. Brazil would be divided into half a dozen new Republics at the moment we commenced, and this is well understood at Rio de Janeiro by the government. Gen. Riviera was on the confines of Brazil with 1200 men. The entire of his force may be put down at about 8,000, and that of Gen. Oribe at 13,000.

The provinces of the Argentine Confederation were quiet, although the war being carried on with the provinces of Mendoza, Tucuman and Cordova. The amount of duties collected at the Custom House during the last year exceeded that of any year since the formation of the Republic and the country was prosperous.

The U. S. ship Boston Commander Pendergast, was at Montevideo on the 10th of August.

Balt. Amer.

**Loss of Brig Mentor, of Boston.**—We are indebted to Captain Caron, of the ship Adirondack, for the following intelligence:

The brig Mentor, Capt. H. F. Merrill, sailed from Bath, Maine, on the 1st of October, loaded with lumber bound for Guadalupe. On Sunday, the 6th, in lat. 10 30, lon. 65, encountered light buff winds, from the North and East, accompanied with a heavy sea. Toward evening the wind increased, and before ten o'clock P. M. a heavy gale set in, wind blowing from the South-east; by 11 o'clock hove to under a close reef main-top-sail. The gale all the while increased, and before 4 o'clock, A. M. of the 7th, it blew a hurricane; every particle of canvas was blown off the brig, and a heavy topping sea making a clean breach over her. With difficulty the lumber lashings were cut away, and with the loose time a swimmer by the name of Peter Francis, or Six o'clock, every spar was blown off the vessel. The fore and main mast were snapped off even with the deck. In a few hours the hurricane abated, leaving the wreck with eight souls or thereabouts entirely at the mercy of the waves. For thirteen days they were drifting about on the ocean.

A barrel of bread, some pork and a few apples were got out by cutting through the deck, on which the crew subsisted. While on the wreck they passed by a vessel of about 70 tons, bottom up, painted green.

On the morning of the 19th they saw a large ship standing toward them; it proved to be the *Proton*, of San M. Captain Silver, bound for Sumatra, who immediately sent his boat and removed the unfortunate sufferers on board.

He paid them every attention humanity could prompt. In about three hours afterward the ship Adirondack, Capt. E. B. Crismon, from Liverpool bound to New York, hove in sight and kindly took the sufferers on board and brought them to New York.

In about an hour after the removal of the crew from the *Proton*, the Adirondack fell in with the wreck of the brig, and passed her about 200 yards to leeward. She was completely water logged and every thing above deck swept clean off.

**Description of the Capital of New Mexico.**—Santa Fe is the only town of any importance in the province. Like most of the towns in this section of country, it occupies the site of an ancient Pueblo of olden times, whose ruins have been excavated for a great many years. Its situation is twelve or fifteen miles east of the Rio del Norte at the western base of a snow clad mountain upon a beautiful stream of small mill-race size, which ripples down in icy cascades, and joins the river some twenty miles to the south-westward. The population of the city itself but little exceeds 3000; yet, including several surrounding villages which are embraced in its corporate jurisdiction, it amounts to nearly 6000 souls. The town is very irregularly laid out, and most of the streets are little better than common highways traversed scattered with tents which are interspersed with corn fields nearly sufficient to supply the inhabitants with grain. The only attempt at anything like architectural compactness and precision, consists in four tiers of buildings, whose fronts are shaped with a fringe of porticoes or corridors of the rudest possible description. They

stand around the public square, and comprise the *Palacio*, or Governor's house, the Custom-house, the Barracks (which is connected the *fortal Calabozo*), the *Casa Consistorial* of the *Alcades*, the *Capilla de los Soldados* or Military Chapel, beside several private residences, as well as most of the shops of the American traders.—*Commercer of the Prairies.*

**Royal Proclamation.**—Her Majesty has just issued a proclamation, of which *Punch* has been favored with an early copy:—Whereas, on each and every of our Royal movements, it has been, and is the custom of sundry widdy-disposed persons, known as "Our Own Correspondents," "Our Private Correspondents," and others, to write, and cause to be printed, and to be distributed, in the most absurd and foolish language, touching ourselves, our Royal concert, and beloved babies—it is our will and pleasure that such foolish practices, (tending as they really do to bring royalty into contempt), shall be discontinued; and that from henceforth, all vain, silly, and syncopantical verbiage shall cease, and good, straightforward, simple English be used in all descriptions by ours if our Royal concert, and our dearly beloved children. And furthermore, it shall be permitted to our Royal self to wear a white shawl, or a black shawl, without any idle talk being passed upon the same. And further our beloved consort shall, whenever it shall please him, change his round hat for a naval cap with a gold band, without calling for the special notice of the news papers. And further, that our beloved child the Princess Royal, shall be permitted to walk hand in hand with her Royal Father, without exciting such demonstrations of wonderment at the familiarity, as have been made known to me by the public press. Be it known that the Queen of England is not the Grand Lame; and further be it remembered, that Englishmen should not stimulate the vain idolatry of speech familiar in the mouths of eastern bondsmen.—*Victoria Regina.*—*Punch.*

The port of Weymouth, N. S. has been made a free port of entry.

## CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for or buying the following notes:

One five hundred dollar note payable on or before the first of January 1845.  
One one thousand dollar note payable on or before the first of January 1846.  
One one thousand dollar note payable on or before the first of January 1847.  
One one thousand dollar note payable on or before the first of January 1848.  
One one thousand dollar note payable on or before the first of January 1849.  
The above notes were made payable to R. D. Foster in property. This is to give notice that I will not pay any of the above notes as they were obtained through fraud.

THOS. H. BURTON.

Nov. 2, 1844. no28-2a\*

## TEMPLE.

"Milk as well as Meat"  
Some good milk cows are wanted as a thing for the Temple. The Saints have done well in bringing in many good things, and they will do more good by answering this call promptly.

WM. CLAYTON.

Nov. 6-1f.

**WANTED.**  
100 CORNUS of wood, at this office.

Sept. 25, 1844.

## NOTICE.

THE Collector of the State and County taxes for Hancock County for the year 1844, will be at the different precincts, by his deputy John M. Ferris, for receiving taxes at the dates and places as follows:

At the Philadelphia Store in Commerce-street, on Nov. 4th, 5th, and 6th.  
At the Mansion House in Nauvoo precinct, on the 7th, 8th and 9th of Nov.  
At Perry's Tavern, Appanoosa, on the 11th and 12th of Nov.  
At Mr. Johnson's, in La Harp, on the 15th and 16th of Nov.  
At S. Pennock's in Pilot Grove, the 18th of Nov.  
At S. G. Ferris', Fountain Green 19th and 20th, Nov.  
At H. Tyrrel's, St. Mary's, the 21st and 22d, Nov.  
At J. E. Dunn's, Augusta, 25th and 26th, Nov.  
At J. Stevens, Chili, 27th and 28th of Nov.  
At S. Knowlton's, Bear Creek, 29th and 30th of Nov.  
At H. Nichols', Rocky Run, Dec. 9th and 10th.  
At George Walkers', Green Plains 11th and 12th Dec.  
At C. Coles', Warsaw, 13th and 14th of Dec.  
At B. Gates, Montabell, 16th of Dec.  
And at my office in Carthage during the month of December, 1844.

M. R. DEMING,

Oct. 30-3w

Col. H. C.

## MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

## COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

## WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

## CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispendation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

## FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

## SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents), brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

## OSPREY!

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, will leave St. Louis every Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington and Fort Madison Sunday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1/2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evans' Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to

C. ALLEN, Nauvoo.

Feb. 27, 1844. no44-1f.

## NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

## BOTS &amp;c.

A LARGE quantity of English Boots &c. for sale at this office. Grain, Flour, Hides, and even cash, accepted in payment. Warm feet, warm friends, and wisdom, are very convenient, and so a change, even in trade. Tax. Nauvoo, Sept. 25, 1844. no22-1f.

A. W. BABBITT,

Attorney at Law,

Has removed his office to the city of Nauvoo and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend any, or all business committed to his trust.

Oct. 9, 1844-23f

## ACCEPTABLE

ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office,

Sept. 25, 1844.

**NOTICE.**—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

## BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	whole bound	plain	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	do	do	neat	0.75
do	do	do	extra	1.25
Twelves	full	bound	plain	.60
do	do	do	neat	.80
do	do	do	neat	.50
do	do	do	neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1844.

**NOTICE.**—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844

## TO ACCOMMODATE THE PEOPLE

OF NAUVOO, and adjacent country, the subscribers have opened a commission store, where they will sell or exchange any kind of property, such as wagons, oxen, horses, cows, sheep, furniture, and in fact any thing that was ever made to sell or traffic on. We have also opened a land agency where we will take houses, lots, lands to sell or exchange so as to suit those who will be so kind as to patronize us; having been long in the business, we think to give entire satisfaction. Farmers having wheat or other grain in the country will do well to leave it at their store, on Main street, 4th door north of Loomis' Hotel.

J. H. HARRIS, & CO.

Sept. 3-3m.

## MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

MISS H. ELLIS, Respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and altered to the Latest Fashion, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their Patronage. H. E. states that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken, in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Second Door River Side.

April 16th

## EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE

GROUETT will inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthenware Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

## IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY. THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He will therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beard-town, Mendota, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 23d. 1844.

## TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. HALL, STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER, Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERNS, L. O. W.

Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's old house.

June 19-12f.

## NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

TO THE FARMERS AROUND NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

THOSE brethren who want to exchange the grain, pork, beef, potatoes &c., for property, wearing apparel &c., would do well to give the Temple committee a call. They would be glad to exchange any kind of property in their hands for grain, inasmuch as provisions are most wanted to carry on the works.

N. B. A good new turning lathe for sale at the Comm. te office.

WM. CLAYTON.

Temple Recorder.

August 7th 1844-1f